FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1838. | [NO. 1102]

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$4 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
d during the year of subscription; or
$5 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
ue publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr.
E. Hale, of the Observer, for the use of
ing Materials, offers his services to all
think proper to employ him in the above
Necessity compels him to this course. All
personally delivered, will please be en-
as follows:—"for J C." When not em-
in the line of his profession, he would be
employed as a penman.
JOHN CARNEY.
1838.

LES AT AUCTION.

HOS. SANDFORD & CO.
ll sell, on Thursday, July 26th, for the
pose of closing their business, (owing
ended departure of Mr Thos Sandford
South,) all their Stock, consisting of
Coffee, Molasses, Spice,
p, Tobacco, Cotton Bag-
ing, Writing Paper, &c.
—ALSO—
of Patent Balances, Desks, and Counting
mixture.
, at same time, the boats Eliza and Pink,
now lie at the Landing, in good order and
and in every respect.
ast Sale.
THOS SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
ll, 1838 1ts

A GIRL LOST.

MALL mulatto girl slave, between 7 and 8
rs of age, ran into the woods, from fright,
3d day of June last, and has not since been
though sought for for nine days. Her
MINERVA. She was of a slender form,
y straight. It is hoped that she has wan-
to some other neighborhood or house, and
be found alive. Any information will be
fully received and liberally rewarded.
MARY LIVINGSTON.
Hatteller P. O.,
anoid County, July 7, 1838 } 1-3w-pd.

ate of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838.

Warren Winslow, } *Or. Attachment.*
vs
Winthrop Eaton }
and E L & G S Hubbard, Boggan & Mound, T & J M. Waddill, McCorkle & Co. and W. B McCorkle, as Garnishees.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be entered up against him by default.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr, Clerk of said Court Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday after the 4th A. D 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
JNO McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

ate of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838

John W. Powell
vs.
Rial Willowby and Cader Willowby.

Levy on Land.—Levied on two hundred and three acres of Land, more or less, lying on Lumber Swamp, adjoining the land of Hugh Chalmers and others, as the property of one of the Defendants, Rial Willowby.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rial Willowby, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant Rial Willowby, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the Land levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the debt and costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1838.
S'DH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*
Clerk's Office, Robeson County, July 7, 1838. } 1-3w

ate of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity)

Duncan Munroe and Alex'r Munroe, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, 200 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John Cook and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

100 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill-seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Cross and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M E.*
June 21, 1838. 93ts.

Sale postponed.

The above Sale is postponed until Monday, the 6th August, 1838.
ARCH'D A T. SMITH, *C. M E.*
Fayetteville, July 3.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.
Responsible references given.
Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Horses for sale.

A PAIR of large, handsome well-matched HORSES, gentle and well broke to harness, suitable for family carriage:—Horses six and seven years old. For terms, which will be made accommodating, inquire at this Office.
Fayetteville, June 27, 1838. 99-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.
A. BAILEY.
May 25, 1838 94 3m

N B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given.
W F LEAK.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., } 96 2m.
May 29, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 12, 1838 97tf

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79. WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.
New York, June 6 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 50 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City in 72 hours from Greensborough and have the benefit of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.
Raleigh, May 12, 1838 95 tf A.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphreys' Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Whitefield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library; Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Two Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or the Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue; Uncle Horace, by Mrs S C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
June 19. 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his House and Lot in the town of Fayetteville, situated on Russell street, near David Shaw's Dwelling House. Terms will be very easy, to-wit:—One-third cash and a credit of one and two years, in two equal instalments, for the balance. A mortgage will be taken on the premises for security. For further particulars, inquire of D B. Robinson & Co., Hay street, Fayetteville, or of the Subscriber in Elizabethtown.
ALEX. McDOWELL.
June 30 1838 1100-3w

Notice.

WHEREAS, we the Subscribers did, on the 23 I instant, purchase all the interest, right, title and claim of John W. Blackwell in and to the Cotton Factory at Cross Creek, in the Town of Fayetteville, the business will in future be conducted by our two sons Paris S Benbow and John H. Saunders, in our absence;—and it will be conducted under the style and name of Benbow & Co. John W Blackwell will settle all the business that was transacted previous to this time.
CHARLES BENBOW,
JESSE SAUNDERS
June 27, 1838. 1100 3w

Wadesborough Female Seminary.

THE Executive Committee beg leave to announce to the public that the Second Session of Miss NORTON'S School will commence on the 9th of July next.

The late Examination has given universal satisfaction for the accuracy, variety and value of the attainments of the pupils, and the Committee have no hesitation in saying Miss Norton has fully sustained her high reputation as an instructress and guardian of young ladies. She will be aided by a competent assistant.
Wadesborough, June, 1838. 1100 3w

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
June 19, 1838. 98tf

Generosity.—The true test of friendship is that confidence in a friend which is more grateful to the person relieved, than the benefits to the conferring of which it leads. As a beautiful instance we take the following, from the Pennsylvania Gazette.

A friend of ours, now resident in New York, but who was retired into the country when the great revulsion took place in that city, was aloof from its crashing perils; and being already affluent, enabled himself to add to his possessions with sure but amazing rapidity. Although with a numerous young family, he found that he had "ample room and verge enough," not only to be just and liberal to them, but generous to others. A chance soon came. A townsman of his had been prostrated by the tempest and he heard of his ruin. Unsolicited and unexpected, he hastened to New York, and sought his old familiar friend. He inquired into his condition, protesting he had other motives than to be uselessly officious. He was replied to candidly; and found that affairs could be slowly retrieved, for he had the utmost reliance upon the integrity of his friend. He instantly presented him with a check for fifty thousand dollars! told him he need say nothing of the interest, nor of the principal, till he was quite ready. He asked the privilege of hearing occasionally how his friend got on, and left him, overwhelmed with inextinguishable gratitude.

Great Sale of Durham Cattle.—Mr. C. S. Clarkson, of this city, in the course of last week, sold at auction, on his farm in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, his stock of Durham cattle.—The whole amount of the sale fell but a little short of $28,000. This is believed to be the largest sale of the kind, ever made by one individual, in the United States. One fine bull sold for $1450—one cow sold for $975—another cow and calf, for $1,075—another cow $1900—a heifer, a year old, sold for $850—the balance for various prices, ranging from $37½ up to $800.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

Secret Service in the U. States.—In the last Blue Book we find the name of Bill Johnson the pirate, thus worded:

"W. Johnson, Secret Inspector, French Creek, Cape Vincent Collection district. Compensation $365.

Also:

R. G. Angel, Secret Inspector, French Creek. Compensation $730.

Consistency.—At the second session of the Thirteenth Congress on the 4th of February 1814, Mr. Calhoun proposed the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank, to be located in the District of Columbia."

From the Speech of the same distinguished gentleman, delivered at the Extra Session of Congress, we copy the following passage:—

"I belong to the State Rights party, which, at all times, from the beginning of the Government to this day, has been opposed to such an institution, [the U. S. Bank,] as unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous."

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN, OF JULY 7.

THE STEAMER PULASKI.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent the following extract of a letter from Col. Robertson, of this city, and one of the fortunate survivors, in which he details the facts which came under his notice on the night of the awful 14th of June. It is a *private* letter, and not written for the public eye, but the interest awakened on the melancholy subject, induces us to lay it at length before our readers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19, 1838.

Having a few hours leisure, I may as well give you some particulars respecting my participation in the terrible disaster of the *Pulaski*, of which you will have heard before this reaches you.

We left Charleston at 6 on Thursday morning, having taken in a very large number of passengers, making, when added to those from Savannah, from 150 to 170, a large proportion being women and children. The Ladies' Cabin and the four State Rooms were entirely occupied by them, and two slept in the Gentlemen's after Cabin. The wind was fresh, the sea rough, and much motion in the boat, in consequence of which most of the Ladies and many of the Gentlemen were too sick to come to table: yet we were all in good spirits at the idea of landing in Baltimore on Saturday morning, particularly Capt. Dubois, who expressed his gratification at the large number of passengers he had, the "Georgia" having sailed the evening previous with but 45. Dr. Cumming and myself were among the last who retired to bed, (soon after 10.) I was in a sound sleep when the explosion took place, and the exclamation, "The boiler's burst!" and a crash, like the sound of a thousand iron bars falling at once upon stones, and the breaking of all the glass in the cabin, met my ears simultaneously. Before leaving my berth I waited a moment to ascertain if any steam entered the cabin, intending, if it did, to bury my head in the bed clothes, but I experienced nothing but a strong smell of burnt wood.

In my progress to the deck, I found some of the cabin floor, opposite the berths of Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Cumming, blown up. On gaining the deck I found the after part of it crowded with the passengers in their night dresses, and ladies in the same state, momentarily issuing from their cabin, the whole in dreadful consternation, inquiring what was the matter, and calling for Capt. Dubois; but alas! neither he nor any other officer of the boat, responded to their call. It occurred to me that the sails might be hoisted, and the vessel put before the wind, but upon trying the rudder ropes, I found them hanging loose. The cry was then for buckets—that she was on fire, but no buckets were to be found. I now proceeded forward, and found the centre of the vessel a complete wreck, particularly on the starboard side. She was keeling over to larboard, rolling with every sea, and the water entering with every roll, having already extinguished the fire. I now felt there was no hope, for although the boats had occurred to me, I supposed, as usual on such occasions, that they would be overwhelmed by numbers. I proceeded at once to the starboard quarter boat, inflating my life preserver as I went, (which I had brought to Savannah as a curiosity, some five or six years ago, but always carried it with me in steam boats,) in case I should have to swim to reach it; but found it just casting off with the mate and two others in it. I then crossed to the other side, and found two of the hands lowering that boat, when I at once leaped in and assisted them, and was followed by Capt. Pooler and his son.—This was an anxious moment to me, for fear the boat would not be properly lowered, for either head or stern giving way, she would have filled. As soon as afloat, Mr J. Hamilton Couper lowered down Mrs. Nightingale and Mrs. Fraser, then their children after them, and followed himself, falling in a dangerous situation, with his head in the water. Before we cast loose, two negro women cast themselves down upon us, one of whom nearly knocked me into the sea. After leaving the steam boat, and rowing off to some distance, we distinctly heard the cries of some of the perishing and wounded, who had been thrown overboard by the explosion. From the way in which I have conducted my narrative, you may suppose much time elapsed between the explosion and my leaving the steam boat; but not more than ten minutes intervened between quitting my berth and getting into the yawl. About ten minutes after leaving, we heard one of the boats, lying on the promenade deck, thrown over, but from the sound we feared she had filled. Some time after we fell in with the mate's boat, having in tow the one last thrown over, full of water, from which he had taken two of the crew. This he gave us in charge, which added greatly to the labor of our two rowers, for we were obliged to put our boat's head to the sea, to prevent her filling. The mate having picked up two or three men, returned to us, and commenced bailing the sunken boat with a hat; but finding the water enter as fast as taken out, we were obliged to cut her loose. About an hour after the explosion, the lights on board having for some time disappeared, we heard terribly distinct, although we endeavored to shut out the sound, the bursting up of the deck, and wild shrieks of mental agony which accompanied it. We continued in the neighborhood of the wreck, the mate having put one of the rescued on board of us, and extreme caution being required to prevent being stove against the now numerous pieces of wreck, until 3 o'clock. A squall then coming up, and being unable to render any assistance to our unfortunate companions, as any more in the boats would have over-loaded them, and put at hazard the lives of all in them, it was agreed to pull towards the land. Accordingly, about a quarter past 3 on Friday morning, the mate first taking the passengers he had given us, and himself steering one boat, and Mr. Couper one, without water, food, or necessary clothing, or compass to guide, we commenced rowing towards the shore. The squall fortunately passed without any further injury than a slight wetting, and we pursued our course with a fair wind and sea. Up to this time we had preserved a moody silence, each being engaged with his own thoughts. Our boat having previously been the one least used, leaked considerably, but by the aid of a hat, borrowed from the mate's boat, we soon freed her.

It was only now, under a feeling of comparative safety, with a fair wind and sea, and in the sanguine hope of falling in with some vessel, that we began to converse unrestrainedly, and to relate what each had separately witnessed. My feelings at the sufferings and melancholy fate of our friends, hitherto controlled by the necessity of action, now found vent, and I am not ashamed to say, found relief in tears. The prevailing cry during the dreadful three hours after the sinking of the wreck, was "Help, help, oh! help!" which heart-rending exclamations can never be effaced from my memory. Of the five men in one boat only two were good rowers, but we relieved each other during the day, and during our progress not a word was heard of hunger, thirst or suffering. The sun was excessively hot, and the only protection to our heads was handkerchiefs, except the ladies who fortunately had cloaks. I felt but little thirst till afternoon and no hunger, and kept my feet in the water at the bottom of the boat and constantly moistened my hands. From 8 till 12 little was said, our eyes being strained in vain around the horizon for a sail, and the labour being extreme we began to despair. The truth is, had the wind changed we must have been driven further to sea, and our situation been rendered indeed desperate. The Mate had conjectured that we should see land about 12 o'clock, and accordingly somewhat past that hour they gave the signal of seeing it from their boat, distant we supposed about seven miles. About an hour previous to this a poor fellow dreadfully scalded, picked up by the Mate's boat, and whose moans was distressing, died and was thrown overboard.

Upon the sight of land our spirits rose wonderfully, but it required three hours of hard and incessant pulling to come up with it, and during this period we imagined houses, villages, light houses and farm houses visible to our expectant eyes, all of which however, were transformed into arid sand hills defended by a line of surf, as far as the eye could reach. All hands being now exhausted, a consultation was held, when it was decided that the Mate's boat should land first through the breakers, and those in her be ready to help the ladies in our boat when we attempted it. The Mate then choosing a place, went on urged by the surf, stern first with great rapidity. We watched the result with intense anxiety, and began to despair after their long immersion, when we saw them to the number of five emerge singly from the waves; the others were never more seen. In our boat we were now truly in an awful situation; for we were completely exhausted, so much so, that if one of us was relieved for two minutes he fell fast asleep, and it was with the utmost difficulty we could keep the boat from getting among the surf, far less to row 8 or 10 miles or more in search of an inlet. I now for the first time despaired, not of myself, for I felt confident of reaching the shore, but on account of the females and the children. We remained in this tantalizing situation without our comrades being able to do any thing for us, except to beckon us not to land, until near 7 o'clock, P M. when becoming desperate, we prepared to encounter the surf. Mrs Nightingale tied her child to her person.—Young Pooler put on the life-preserver; disliking to part with my coat I tied the skirts round me, and all prepared for the worst—our companions still at a distance. We put her stern on, and were borne through and amid the rollers like lightning, towards the shore, which we were not far from when our boat unfortunately broached too, was turned bottom up, and we left to swim the balance of the way. This we all did safely, with the aid of the surf, which cast us up whether we would or not. The difference in the recess of landing from the two boats was that the first went ashore on an ebb tide, with an under current to contend with; we with flood tide. Inside of the Island upon which we landed was a shallow face of water which we afterwards found was named "Stomp Sound," over to which the first boat had been dragged, and sent off to a house about two miles off.

Here on a sand bar, without a tree upon it we had to await the return of the boat, in our wet clothes, and a cool wind blowing in from sea. The ladies and their children were laid in the sand covered with coarse grass and weeds, and the men afterwards in a row to preserve warmth. The sun having been shining on the sand, the sides next the earth were comfortable enough, whilst our upper sides were miserably chilled. The Mate succeeded by digging with a shell in procuring some brackish water, but which was a great relief to us. About 10 o'clock, to our great joy, three canoes arrived from the house, bringing a jug of coffee and some bread. We soon embarked, and after half an hours pulling, hauling and paddling, through water never over waist deep, and sometimes mud without water, we arrived at the house, where we found a good fire and meat and drink, being then about 25 hours since we left the wreck. We were 31 miles from Wilmington, to which the mate, another and myself, volunteered to proceed, in a cart, but were compelled to stop half way thoroughly drenched by a North East storm of wind and rain. We, however, reached Wilmington about 9 o'clock, where our arrival produced the greatest excitement. A train of private carriages immediately set off for our companions, 17 miles off and brought them comfortably to town. The passengers were taken to the stores and provided with clothing, &c. at the cost of those who could pay, while those who were destitute were furnished gratis. The Bank has offered to cash our drafts to any moderate amount and the Rail Road Company have offered us a free passage North or to Charleston. In short we have been most hospitably treated, and I will long remember it.

Capt. Dubois, at the time of the explosion, was asleep in the steering house, having relinquished his room, and the various officers and hands not employed about the machinery at the time, were asleep in their berths, adjoining to the boiler. The explosion seemed to be upwards and towards the side of the boat, became the gentlemen's two cabins in a line with the boiler, were not much injured and received no steam. The cause was doubtless gross neglect.

The Pulaski.—We have received a letter from Mr. David Treadwell, written from Little River, Brunswick county, July 10th, in which he says—that several trunks and a part of the boat, with some chairs, tables, carpets, beds, &c. have gone ashore in that vicinity. Persons all along the coast should advertise the recovery of such things, however valueless they may seem, for the slightest relic, will be eagerly sought after and highly prized, as a sad memorial of the deceased, by their distracted friends.
Wilmington Advertiser.

Use of Advertising.—The advantage to be derived from a regular system of advertising, in any trade, business, or affair of life, to the success of which public notice and patronage are conducive, is well set forth in the subjoined article from Chambers' Edinburg Journal. Let those who would succeed in business, be sure to advise the public of their wishes to do so, by frequent advertisements.

Philosophy of Advertising.—It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simply and plainly as follows: The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a class of persons, both in the country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchases of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspapers.—The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, it conveys the impression that the party pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish, is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesman like manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People of course like to purchase under these circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly, supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and unfrequent system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion. "Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

ABUSES OF EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

ROBERT T LYTLE.

Robert T. Lytle was a member of the Twenty-third Congress, from Ohio, and voted against the restoration of the deposites, contrary to the expressed will of his constituents, who were the people of Cincinnati and Hamilton county.—He was defeated in his attempt to be re-elected, and when his term expired in March 1835, General Jackson, in reward for his services, appointed him Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

This R. T. Lytle has become a defaulter to a large amount. Certain Deputy Surveyors, in a petition to the House of Representatives, which has been pronounced by the Committee of Claims to be just and well grounded, inform the House:—

"That the Surveyor General, though repeatedly requested to adjust their claims, has totally neglected the same, to the great loss of the Surveyors, whose notes had been protested, drafts dishonored, and property sold, for debts contracted for the very purpose of prosecuting said surveys, when, at the same time, the Surveyor General by his report for the quarter ending Sept 30, 1837, shows an unexpended balance in his hands of $39,283 which added to $13 000 which he has since received, amounts to $25,283; that he has put them off from time to time, since December, under pretence of disposing of private property to pay their demands, but of which there is no prospect of success."

Upon application on the part of the Committee, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that officer states "that he has not been able to ascertain how much surveying had been completed, nor how much is due to the stationers, owing to the neglect of the Surveyor General, Mr. Lytle, to make his returns." He, however, furnishes the account of the Surveyor General as rendered by Mr. Lytle himself, by which it appears, that on the 21st March, 1838, he had in his hand the sum of $36,848 44; whilst in a letter from Mr. Miller, Chief Clerk, writing by direction of Mr. Lytle to Mr. Wharry, one of the petitioning Surveyors, and dated March 16, 1838, it is stated that "the Surveyor General regrets exceedingly his inability yet to pay the amount of your surveying account," and "respectfully asks you to bear with him a very few days longer, and he will settle your claim," &c.

The Committee proceeded to state that the Commissioner of the General Land Office "has exhibited an anxious desire that Mr. Lytle should make payments to the petitioners, and that he should account for his remissness;" but "being without any satisfactory explanation, it appears that the President has been informed of the complaints, and that he has adopted measures to investigate them."

The result of this investigation has been made public. Robert T. Lytle having proved to be a defaulter in a large amount, has resigned his office, and his brother-in-law been instantly appointed in his place.

A Singular Case for Medical Men.—On the morning of the Fourth, while the salute was firing on the Battery, two young men were bathing in the rear of Castle Garden. The two were diving into the water just at the moment when one of the heavy guns was discharged. It was observed that they remained under water an unusual length of time; but they at length came up, and appeared to the by standers to behave in a strange and unusual manner. They were rescued and taken from the water, and what is horrid to relate, both were utterly bereft of reason. They were conducted to their homes, where one of them remained till Friday in a state of insanity, at which time there were signs of returning reason. The other is still a maniac, and has been sent to the Asylum at Bellevue.
New York Express.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 13th instant.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 8 — STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:—4th difference.—The Report of the Committee of 26, and the Resolutions of Mr. Hoke (already pointed out in these essays) will form the topic of this communication.

It will be recollected that both plans proposed to aid *Internal Improvement*. The first set apart a fund for that purpose, the latter set aside the same fund and also *applied it*. The first authorized a Board of public works to *lend* the money to corporations and Joint-stock companies formed and to be formed for improving the means of Internal transportation—designating no company and excepting none, but opening the loan office to all alike, yet trusting to the Board to make proper selections and take good security *real* or *personal*, &c. The *resolutions* proposed to select two works of great importance and subscribe (upon certain conditions hereafter fully explained) for two fifths of the Stock in each. The House of Commons rejected the plan of the Committee of 26, and they adopted the other measure with an *amendment*, which will be stated in its proper place.—The Senate passed the plan of the Committee before the House of Commons had acted upon the subject, but the Senate afterwards concurred with the Commons.

Did they act wisely in rejecting the plan of the Committee of 26? I think they did, and in giving my reasons for it I shall be repeating those which weighed with the Assembly. Doubtless the Committee were as honest and patriotic as others. In discussing their recommendations I do not mean to impeach their integrity, personally or politically. Indeed they themselves admitted their plan did not command their hearty approbation, that they anticipated it might disappoint the expectation of the friends of Internal Improvement, but they had adopted it to reconcile conflicting opinions;—and it will be seen on the Journals, where a majority of that Committee abandoned their report to support the *Resolutions* of Mr. Hoke. If therefore, in consulting brevity and plainness of speech upon this subject, I seem to be disrespectful to the opinions or views of others, it will be unintended, for I deprecate that spirit which will not bear an honest difference of opinion.

The first objection to the plan proposed is: that it is a temporizing half way measure and promised to create many schemes of Improvements and so put *none in practice*. If it is good policy to foster Internal Improvements, then it ought to be begun energetically and upon a few important points at a time, where success is certain. Afterwards, the system may be pursued and will sustain itself without an increase of taxes or the creation of a State-debt. If it is not good policy then it ought not to be attempted at all, nor should the State encourage her people to embark on enterprizes of doubtful policy. If it is wrong to encourage a Road by a State subscription for Stock, it is equally erroneous to do it by loans of money at a rate of Interest below its value.

But great fears were entertained lest the General Government might call back the Deposites, and this plan some thought indispensable, to prevent embarrassments which such a step would create. A few of them are unchanged in this opinion, or if this apprehension does not still haunt *their* imagination, they are not idle in their "labor of love" for the public, in conjuring it up to disturb the minds of the *people*. How can any fair-minded man sincerely believe that a Rail Road Company, after having borrowed money for the sole purpose of expending it in the construction of the Road, will be able to repay it on demand *without embarrassment—without ruin*. Would not the recall of these loans produce a general crash of every enterprise which they had created? On the other hand by subscribing for *Stock* in one or two Roads, a demand for the money might be met at any time by a resale of the *Stock*, and this is at once a sure resource to the State for raising money if it be required—and an operation by which no embarrassment would happen to the enterprize in which it was vested. The State could rely upon it with greater certainty as a means to reproduce or restore her funds, while the company would not be discredited—its means of prosecuting the public work would be undiminished by it. To the Road there would be no revulsion—with it no change whatever, except in the names of its stockholders.

But as I have had occasion to prove, heretofore, there is no ground for fear that this money will be recalled.—The soundest objection that was ever offered against the Deposite Act, was, that Congress would never dare to call for the money, no matter what might be the necessity of the General Government. *Subsequent events have proved this beyond contradiction.* I must insist therefore, that they who now urge its probability, are indulging themselves in idle fears, or, perhaps, affected apprehensions. 2. Another objection to the plan of the Committee:—It invites the people in every section to embark their money and credit upon schemes of doubtful success—It is calculated to get up an edition of Rail Road projects similar to the *navigation schemes* of a former period, when every river and not a few creeks of this State were to be made boatable. Men may be tempted to try experiments, if they see how it can be done at *public* expense, and wherein success would give *them* the profits, and disappointment would only throw the loss on the *State*. If it be said that the report provides for *security, real* or *personal*, then I answer that the *Company* will have no security to give but the work they are constructing, and this leaves my position unaffected. Is it believed that prudent men of fortune will hardly agree to become *personally* bound for a debt of the *Company* when the Company borrows money for the very purpose of repaying it? If not, in what way does the plan of the Committee foster Improvements? None but men of fortune will be good security, and why not let these pay up their *subscriptions* and so furnish means to the Corporation. A third objection:—This plan transfers to a *Board* of three men (or to a single officer) the power of choosing the Companies who shall be favored with the use of the public money, whereas it is the duty of the people's representatives to select the public works which are to receive the aid of *State patronage*. It might as well be said that duty allows them to establish a Board and vest it with power to dispose of the public funds as they see fit. The Assembly have as good a right to create a fund for Internal Improvement and leave its expenditure to the absolute discretion of a particular officer of the Government.

A fourth objection to the plan is:—If it be effectual to the purposes contemplated—if the offer to loan the money awakens a spirit of enterprize amongst our citizens, there is every reason for believing that innumerable schemes of local improvement and rival projects, interfering with each other, would be started, and each one would put in a claim for a share of the State funds until in the end nothing would be accomplished, except the lending of the surplus into bad hands and the cause of GENERAL *improvement* would be retarded another half century. "A joint stock Company" formed to construct a Canal or a Railway only 10 or 5 miles in length has a right to State patronage under this system! True, the *Board* might refuse their application, but why should they do it? This plan does not require it, and if adopted it will be difficult to prescribe a rule that shall exclude these applications without breaking in upon the *principle of the system*. Do you rely upon the discretion of the Board? Then it is transferring to the Board a guardianship over the purse of the State and the interests of the people, inconsistent with the best notions of representative government.—A guardianship that the representatives of the people are chosen to exercise themselves. A fifth objection:—I doubt if the wit of man can devise a scheme by which the public funds could be loaned to worse debtors than a parcel of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, which borrow the money to expend in their works—a call for payment stops their operations and compels their enterprizing members to submit to the loss of what has been laid out. Those companies whose subscriptions are adequate to the enterprize will not wish to borrow, those only whose capital is deficient will likely seek the aid of this system, and if the debt is demanded before their work is completed it ruins the Company—If it is completed and the debt demanded soon afterwards, they will be obliged to sell the Improvement, for they will have expended their capital as well as *the loan* in its construction. Finally:—It will place North Carolina in the humiliating position of a parent who plays the part of a *miserly usurer* to her own sons. She will offer encouragement to her people to improve her DOMAIN, but not one dollar of her MONEY can they have to aid in the great work, unless they give *bond* and *security* for the loan and interest upon it.

He who is willing to put the State in this grovelling attitude, must love her less than I do, or else he and I have learned to estimate State-pride, State-character, and State interests very differently. And surely it may be insisted that the price of such degradation shall not be less than six per cent! If she stoops to this humiliation, the avarice which prompts to it should at least demand the *full price* of her money.

Thus far my observations on this plan have regarded it as a system of *improvement* or as a measure of *finance*.

I am reluctantly forced to postpone the enumeration of other objections.

MENTOR.

THE GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION

The last Carolina Patriot contains the official account of the proceedings of this body. We annex the second day's proceedings, which were not stated with sufficient particularity in our last:

JULY 5th, 1838.

Nathan Mendenhall, Chairman of the General Committe, offered the following report, to wit:

The Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions in relation to various routes for a rail road from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina, also the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road, REPORT,

That they are not in possession of sufficient information to justify them in recommending any particular route, and that inasmuch as surveys have been made by a competent engineer, any action on the subject before his report is given would be premature and inexpedient.

The same Committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into, and report upon the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvement, and likewise as to the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of internal improvement, report, That, considering the smallness of the convention, and the great importance of the subjects referred, they deem it inexpedient to make any suggestions in reference to "the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvements" And they likewise deem it inexpedient at this time for the same reason to make any report whatever, as to the advantages or disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road; while at the same time they are deeply impressed with the conviction that the best interests of North Cerolina require of her Legislature the most energetic and liberal measures in promotion of extensive and judicious schemes for the developement of her vast resources. All which is respectfully submitted.

N. MENDENHALL, Ch'n.

Which report was adopted.

William C. Lord, Chairman of the Committee on the Statistics of the State, offered the following report, to wit:

The Committee to which was assigned the duty of furnishing this Convention with such statistical information as the time and circumstances of occasion will admit, beg leave to submit the following REPORT

From the haste in which the duty has been executed, the want of State documents on the subject of the statistics, and the impracticability of access to private sources of information, the committee are well aware, and it must be apparent to the Convention, that the statement now presented is defective and unsatisfactory. Believing, however, that it may be the means of exciting public attention to the subject, and prove, to some extent, a source of information to many of our citizens, they are unwilling to withhold even the limited information which they have been enabled to acquire.

Few members of the confederacy possess greater resources, the elements of wealth to a greater extent, than our own North Carolina. The variety of her climate, and consequently of her agricultural productions; the extent of her Territory, together with the vigor and industry of her sons, fit her to enter the lists of a generous competition with any of her sister States: and yet many of them, infants of yesterday, have passed us by in numbers, in wealth, and political importance This mortifying view of our situation, is attributable to the operation of a variety of causes, one of which perhaps, only comes within the province of your committee, viz: the want of knowledge of ourselves and of each other. The vast resources of our State are unknown to most of our citizens; and the want of this knowledge operates as an incubus upon their developement; nor is the remark less applicable in reference to our commercial advantages than to our exhaustless sources of mineral wealth, as will appear from the subjoined statement obtained principally from an authentic document emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U S From this document, reported to Congress 19th May last, it will be apparent that in many respects the commercial advantages of the Ports of North Carolina are superior to those of Virginia, and that it only requires the united effort of her own sons to make N. Carolina equal, if not superior to Virginia, in commercal importance. Let but the produce of North Carolina be exported from her own ports, and she will at once take her stand in the commercial world as superior to Virginia on the one hand and not inferior to South Carolina on the other. Hitherto, we have, by sending our produce to our sister States, been building them up at the sacrifice of our own. Shall this state of things continue any longer? Forbid it, patriotism! Forbid it, interest!

[Here follows the statement of Tonnage published in the last Observer.]

The above comparative views of the tonnage of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina are so much in favor of the latter, that but for the source from whence they are taken, a doubt of their correctness might be admitted That North Carolina has within her own limits a sea port from whence the tonnage cleared, is greater than any port in Virginia, and greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, may be a matter of surprise to this convention, as it has been to this committee—but such appears to be the fact North Carolina has had entered at her ports 2000 tons of shipping more than have entered the ports of Virginia The port of Wilmington owns 3,700 tons more than Petersburg, and 2,000 more than Richmond. Exports from North Carolina are reported as far below Virginia and South Carolina and much less than the real amount; for instance, the whole amount for North Carolina is stated to be $551 795. while a correct account of the exports from the port of Wilmington only, shows the amount there, to be $1,302 490 68 Also, the number of vessels reported as entering the ports of North Carolina, is stated at 205, while the return of the Harbor Master at one of our ports of entry, reports 438. This difference is readily accounted for, by the fact that vessels employed coast wise, frequently arrive and depart from our ports without entering at the Custom House, from whence the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is derived This will also account for the difference in the amount of exports, a large portion going coast wise not being reported at the Custom House. It is therefore very probable, that, could the real amount of exports from other Ports in North Carolina be correctly ascertained, the whole amount would fall but little short of $3,000 000 From this state of things your committee confidently believe that if the citizens of North Carolina would send their produce to be exported from Ports of her own State, instead of those of neighboring States, the amount of exports would be at least equal to that of Virginia, if not to S Carolina.

Your committee cannot close this report, without adverting to the mineral wealth with which the State abounds, and they are happy to state, that in this branch of the report, they have been aided by a conference with an intelligent gentleman, whose knowledge of the mining operations, is inferior to none within our limits, and who has kindly furnished the committee with the following information:

In the counties of Guilford and Davidson are found: The Harlin mines, owned by the Deep River mining company, which has shipped to New York, (via Fayetteville and Wilmington,) within 3 months, 120 Tons of Copper ore, and it is believed will raise and prepare annually 350 tons This is a sulphuret known in England by the name of yellow Copper, and contains 33½ per cent. of Copper.

The Guilford gold mining company, are in possession of a number of mines, on both sides of Deep River, some of which are extensively worked and have produced large quantities of Copper ore; they have been worked for Gold, yielding about $1 per bushel, whereas had the ore been melted for copper it would have yielded equal to $12 per bushel. The Baird mine, 7 miles South of Greensborough, has lately been worked for Copper and about 20 tons of ore raised; this mine has been lately purchased by an English company, and will probably be extensively worked. The Conrad mine, 6 miles East of Lexington, has been successfully worked for Gold, and like most of the Gold mines in this region 'tis believed will be successfully worked for copper. The Lead mines lately discovered in the county of Davidson, give indications of great profit; they have been explored to the depth of 60 ft. and the annual product is estimated at 1000 tons. Besides these mines, there are others situated in other counties which tend to increase the resources of the State; near some of those mines, coal of the best quality has been discovered, and 'tis supposed, to considerable extent, which must greatly increase the facility for operating in the mines. Accident has lately brought to light in Stokes co., a large deposit of Lime Stone, in addition to that already known and which must prove immensely valuable to the upper sections of the State—besides these sources of wealth, your committee would mention the many Cotton Factories already in operation, making no less a number than 13, working 13,000 spindles—and several others now erecting.

In presenting these hasty views the committee trust that they are enough to show the importance of a Rail Road from this section of the State to the Sea board, and in fact as absolutely necessary for its prosperity; and at the same time to induce the belief that an investment of capital in such a Rail Road may not only promote the general prosperity but yield a handsome interest on the amount invested. All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. LORD.

Which report, after being read, was adopted.

On motion of John M. Dick

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the Statistics of the State be published in the Carolina Patriot, and that the other Newspapers in the State be requested to publish the same.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this convention highly approve of the contemplated Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, as being well calculated from its connecting the west with the East to bring much of the produce of this State to one of her own ports for shipment; conducing greatly to the interest of the Western part of the State." Adopted.

Dr. Fred. J. Hill, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted. Viz:

Whereas all restrictions upon trade, whether they result from natural impediments, or incidental circumstances, operate as a tax upon the grower or producer of the article exported—and whereas the indirect channel through which our foreign commerce now passes, diminishes the price of the Staple, while it increases the price of the articles consumed in our home market. Therefore,

Resolved, That the best interests of our citizens require the establishment of a direct foreign trade to some port of entry within the limits of our own State, and that the zealous co operation of our mercantile community be invited to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

On motion of C. P. Mallett, Esq.

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the citizens of this State, to appoint Delegates from every county in the State, to meet in convention on the second Monday of December next in the City of Raleigh, to take into consideration all matters and things that may tend to the internal improvement of the State—to the developement of her resources—and to advance her commercial interest and importance.

[The Convention then closed, after votes of thanks to the citizens of Greensborough, and to the President and Secretary.]

Mr. Calhoun is now regularly invited to all the Loco-foco celebrations along with Amos Kendall, Thos. H. Benton and all of that caste.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE SEQUEL.

We closed our journey of last week at Haywood. It was the evening of Saturday when we reached that place. Of course, as good citizens should do, we concluded to remain till the Sabbath was past. This best day of all the seven, opened upon us with as delightful a morning as ever blessed the abode of man. The sun looking up from the river below seemed as if resolved to give a new charm to the adjacent fields and plains, and nature seemed to greet his return with an unusual smile. There was a cessation from business, and a general quietness throughout the village, which indicated, in no ambiguous terms, that the Sabbath was come. At the appointed hour the village bell summoned us to the place of worship, where we had the pleasure of passing the day with an assembly as orderly and attentive as is usually found.

Monday morning having arrived, we now propose to bend our course onward to the place of our ultimate destination. We leave this spot with far stronger impressions in its favor than we had when we entered. And we cannot but express a regret that a place presenting such a combination of circumstances favorable to an extended business should not be better known and better improved. We trust the time is not far distant, when, if the dreams of former speculations are not realized, still that the hand of enterprise will seize the privileges here offered, and which require but little improvement from art, to convert them into sources of abundant wealth. From Haywood, we direct our way to Pittsborough, through a country cast in Nature's rough mould, and over a road to which the hand of man seemed to have done but little except to make it worse than it was found from Nature's cast. As we had now passed the region of the low country, we supposed we should find a firmer track. A firmer indeed it was, but so rough that we had little reason to congratulate ourselves on the change from the poles to this. That between two such places as Haywood and Pittsborough, and through so rich a county as Chatham, the road should be left in such a miserable condition is unpardonable. Indeed, were we to prescribe a penance, we know of no more effectual means of producing pain and sorrow, if not penitence, than a ride over this road with a restive animal, and a carriage incompetent to bear the racking and pounding over the stones and holes that it must continually endure. Conceive then the pleasure we must have felt after being tossed about for two hours, in finding ourselves in the midst of the thriving village of Pittsborough. A village which, if not built on as *many* hills as Rome, has the merit of having some equally high, and covered with villas by no means to be despised. Our pleasure was increased from another source, the prospect around us.—The contrast between the barren sand plains, through which we had passed, and the stiff soil and verdant fields of this place, cannot fail to awaken pleasing emotions in a contemplative mind. The pleasant villas, too, scattered about upon the different hills, and the general appearance of thrift that marks the aspect, are sources of much satisfaction. The reputation of North Carolina has suffered much through the reports that have been circulated respecting her condition and the character of her soil. And none, we humbly conceive, have done her more injury, by encouraging directly or indirectly these reports, than many of her own citizens. The reputed richness and fertility of the West and the South, have been painted in such glowing colors, that vast numbers, looking upon these regions as another Paradise, have anxiously sought to convince themselves that an abandonment of their native soil is not only allowable, but even a duty. Under such impressions, they begin to regard their home as a miserable place, and because their fields, worn down by continued cultivation, refuse longer to yield a crop, they conclude at once, without asking whether they can be improved, that this is no place for them. Thus the evils on the one hand being continually magnified, and the imaginary treasures on the other as constantly increased, they come to the conclusion that cost what sacrifice it may, duty requires them to go. The resolution once made, all the charms of home are forgotten. Evil reports are put into circulation, the better to vindicate the course to be adopted. To decry and to detract is no longer deemed a fault Nay! and the more despicable the home is made to appear, the better the excuse for leaving. Thus the State is set down for less than its real value; a feeling of discontent is infused into the public mind; many become uneasy with their situation. Such as can, resolve to move, and such as cannot, become discouraged, and settle down in heartless indifference to their condition, or wail over their lot as past all remedy or improvement. This sort of feeling, so generally prevalent through the State, is productive of the most pernicious effects Every one looking upon his home as a miserable place, waits with longing anxiety for a time when he can transplant himself to some more desirable spot.—Consequently, he views every thing expended in the way of improvement as lost, and therefore do a no more than just to keep things in a tolerable condition. He dwells in his half finished and uncomfortable habitation, and skins his fields, for he hopes soon to be gone. Would people, instead of thus slandering the land of their nativity, set themselves to work to make the best of their condition, our State would soon wear a different aspect. We should soon see better houses, richer fields and more abundant crops Nor is there any reason why, at least to a large extent, this feeling should not prevail. The soil of North Carolina is not of the despicable character that many represent. True there are sand hills not worth owning, but there are portions, and these not in small quantities, of land equal to that of any other region. Such a soil as that about Pittsborough, and in the neighboring country, is not to be stigmatized as a barren waste Let a proper system of husbandry be pursued, and these worn out fields would soon teem with abundant harvests. Nothing is wanting but a contented disposition and improved cultivation, to change many a spot in our State, which now lies under the slanderous imputation of barrenness, into a fruitful field.

Thus much for the pleasant village of Pittsborough and the adjacent country. Having taken a bird's-eye view of the place, we next turn our attention toward Chapel Hill, the Athens of Carolina. The objects of interest in this distance are but few. The country bordering upon the Haw river is romantic. The river, like a broad canal, stretching away in the distant view below, environed by hills rising to mountain height, some cultivated, and some covered with dense forests, presents a prospect that would afford an ample field for the pencil. There is evidently, however, less good land than is found on the Deep, the other branch of the Cape Fear. The road from Pittsborough to Chapel Hill being, for the most part, pretty good, we pursued our way quietly and pleasantly till we reached the spot which the Muses have chosen for their residence. We say chosen—we beg pardon of their Ladyships, for we verily believe they would say, if permitted to give a free opinion, that they went there by compulsion, not by choice Apart from the University, there is nothing particularly attracting in this place. Its selection as a seat of science is rather a remarkable illustration of an attempt to reverse the usual order of things. Usually a College is placed in a situation where it can command the benefits of surrounding society. This was placed in the woods to avoid society. Whether the object expected to be gained by this experiment will be secured, remains yet to be determined.—The location is pleasant when reached, but we presume no one has ever attempted to reach the place, who did not wish it were more easy of access to the traveller seeking its enjoyments.

Leaving Chapel Hill, we direct our course onward to the venerable and ancient town of Hillsborough. The road between the places may be considered as pretty good, though it passes over a country of such rolling land that for constant *up* and *down*, it is not surpassed However scrupulous one might be in other regions, we think he would have no doubt of the meaning of the term "perpetual hills," while travelling to the place we were seeking.

At Hillsborough, we found much to engage our attention. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, and its appearance well bespeaks its age A street paved in a manner that one might suppose was imitated from the manner of Deucalion and Pyrrha in throwing stones over their head to repeople the earth; and houses, which if not built before the flood, must have been built before the Golden or Silver age commenced, present to the traveller at first view no very favorable impression concerning the thrift of the place. Yet there are scattered about in different spots, many good buildings and pleasant villas. It has several flourishing schools, and among others a male Academy in high repute. It has the appearance of considerable business, and having a soil capable of high cultivation, might become a rich and fertile region But the mania of emigration has sent its withering blast over this as well as other places in Carolina Hillsborough has been an important place in the history of the State. In the troubles that preceded the Revolutionary war, and during that war, Hillsborough was a conspicuous place. And could a well-written history of that town from its first settlement, be given to the public, it would develope much interesting information, and be a source of entertainment.

And now that we have arrived at the end of our journey, having seen the country, the towns, and the various objects of curiosity, we turn our course, and bid adieu to the pleasant hills, the verdant fields, and the rich soil of the high land region, and trace our way back to the sands and plains, and pines of that part whence we started And strange as it may appear to those who are accustomed to look upon these plains as a barren desert, yet taking all things into consideration, we say with Cowper—

"England, with all thy faults, I love thee still."

WADESBOROUGH, July 14, 1838.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: You will no doubt be pleased to hear that we have formed our Whig ticket for the Legislature, viz: Col. Joseph White for the Senate; and Patrick Henry Winston, Jno. Grady, Jr. and Geo. Dunlap, Esqs. for the Commons,—all men of sterling Whig principles. Therefore, let the choice fall where it may, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that old Anson will be well represented in the next Legislature. But my dear sir, I had almost forgotten to tell you, that there is another candidate in the field for the House of Commons, —Kenneth B. Murchison, Esq. I have been for a number of years acquainted with him, but I cannot say to which political party he is attached My own impressions were, that he belonged to the Vans, but later accounts make him a Whig. The fact is, sir, M is one of those good natured sort of gentlemen who has too much good breeding to differ with any person, particularly on such unimportant matters as politics He may be called an all-sides-on-the-fence sort of a politician, and should he be elected, both parties may fairly claim in him a representative. You know the Van Buren party sometimes, when hard pressed, run their candidates under assumed names; but in this instance I exonerate them from all charges of that sort. Had they been disposed to make an attempt to sever the Whig party, they would have made use of a different kind of an instrument. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr M make his declaration in the Court House on Tuesday, at which time he gave the people some important information relative to State affairs. He told the people that they were grievously burdened, and labouring under a heavy weight of taxes to buy stock in the State and Cape Fear Banks, and in the Roanoke Navigation Company. He further told us that the taxes of our County would be increased $2000 this year, and left us to infer that that money also would be laid out in stocks, perhaps in stock of the Pee Dee Navigation Company If that should be the case, sir, we will all go against it, for we don't like that Navigation business Mr Murchison promises us to take the money back from the banks, and give it to the people, as he says in a "*proportionable ratio*" The Banks must look out, for he will demolish them; yea, their destruction will be even greater than the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem—not one stone left upon another. D.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The citizens of Rockingham and its vicinity, (actuated by patriotic motives, entirely regardless of that ostentation which is too often the most prominent object of celebrations,) assembled at R. T. Long's Hotel, where a procession was formed, from thence we marched to the Court House, at which place the Declaration of Independence was read by D. P. McDonald, and an Oration delivered by Wm. B. Cole. We then repaired to the Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous Dinner, prepared by R. T. Long.—After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given:

George Thomas, Esq. presiding, assisted by William C. Leak and William G. Love as Vice Presidents.

Set Toast—Proverbs, 23d chapter, 20th and 21st verses: "Be not among wine bibbers and riotous eaters of flesh. For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*"

REGULAR TOASTS.

By Dr. P. W Stansil—Our republican form of Government. May it long remain a monument to inspire future generations to act with the same generous and patriotic principles that characterized its exalted founders.

By Wm. C. Leak.—May our country, in all its political revolutions, preserve that union and harmony which is ever essential to its prosperity

By Peter H Jennings.—The 4th of July: May this day ever be commemorated by the citizens of the United States;—but let us endeavor by all means not to disgrace both ourselves and our country by handing too often the wineglass.

By Wm B. Cole.—Thanks to our very worthy Landlord for the very bountiful Dinner of which we have partaken, and to our Landlady for the very excellent style in which it was prepared

By George Thomas.—Henry Clay: The apostle of republicanism:—May he succeed to the next Presidency.

By S H Sedberry.—The 22d day of February: The birth-day of George Washington.

By A. W. Moody.—The day we celebrate: May it be handed down from generation to generation, pure and undefiled, until time shall be no more

By A McCaskill.—True patriotism and integrity to promote the general good, should be the principle to influence our public men.

By Wm. G. Love.—George Washington and the 4th of July: May their memory be engraved as with the point of a diamond on every freeman's heart: May it ever remain as an impregnable bulwark against the encroachments

By Malcom L. Douglass.—The day we celebrate: The happy day which gave birth to the American Republic, and prepared an asylum for the unhappy find solace and the persecuted find a home: As an Anniversary may it be observed as long as freedom has a name or liberty a place on our shores.

By D P. McDonald.—May Old Rip never slumber in her career of Internal Improvement, until she is interspersed with Rail Roads Manufactories

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

May William Gaston, the star of North Carolina, not only be nominated but elected President of these United States.

Texas: May she continue to prosper as she has for he last few years, and also be annexed to the United States; and may she progress in wealth and literature, and prove eventually to be a great, moral, and happy country.

Our Orator: May he receive that reward which his talents and patriotism merit: May he yet become one of the illustrious characters of old North Carolina.

May the fair sex of old North Carolina be protected and cherished as they should be.

The University.—From a notice of the late Commencement by a correspondent of the Hillsborough Recorder, we extract the following interesting paragraph, on a subject which we have not seen noticed elsewhere:

"Judge Gaston, chairman of the committee whose business it was to examine the proficiency of the Faculty on the doings of the session, submitted an interesting report, which was unanimously accepted The action of the Faculty was sustained and commended in every particular. The discipline was represented as model, yet the committee expressed great regret at having a case of discipline for intemperance, &c. The able Judge commented in terms at once forcible and appropriate, on the "mean" vice of intemperance. A most admirable suggestion was also made to the two literary Societies, with a view to banish forever from the institution a practice equally destructive of moral and literary influence, and alike incompatible with the character of the scholar and the gentleman. Should the Societies adopt the suggestion, the object will be accomplished at once. The committee, Faculty and Trustees has companions in terror; but the ban of the literary Societies is terrible to the student, as was the papal excommunication some centuries ago to the whole subject Most sincerely do I hope that this hope I am sure all the parents and guardians of the students concur with me, that the bodies will act upon Judge Gaston's suggestion. Should they resolve that no student guilty of intoxication, or of having spirits in his room, be admitted to membership, and that any one guilty of the like offence should be expelled, a word for it we should never hear of a midnight frolic in college. My own college reminiscences make me tremble for my son; and do not my fathers tremble with me? What power! or wo, do not these two societies wield! How great is their responsibility! Will they meet it, and acquit themselves like men? Indeed will they remove, not only from the halls and officers of the college, but from the hearts of their own fathers and mothers, the chief of their anxious cares; they will not, some of themselves, certainly more of the successors from contracting at college habits mature in infamy and ruin, they will remove moral character of their alma mater, they will exert a happy influence on the future morals of our future statesmen, and generations will rise up and call them blessed.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay.—The following is a more full report of Mr. Calhoun's reply to Mr. Calhoun's insinuations as to abolitionism:—

Mr. Clay said:

There is one remark of the Senator which I cannot allow to pass without notice. Senator has again alluded to the subject of abolition—a portion of the public press, and others, a paper in this place, supposed to organ of the Senator, has made a charge which every Senator on this floor knows false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I, an abolitionist—I, sir, who represent slaveholders; and as ready as any man on this floor or elsewhere when a case occurs of real danger to this or other right secured by the Constitution, to rally to the utmost. I have seen no such danger as I have seen to regret and to condemn conduct of the abolitionists—I have seen no indications of danger of interference with slavery by the action of the States or of this Government to justify a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our glorious and happy Union—nor have I seen any thing to satisfy me that harsh epithets and violent denunciations of a gentleman, can have any other than the most injurious effects—and I say, here in my place, the course of the Senator has made more abolitionists in the last two years, than all the abolitionists themselves ever would have done—and, I say further, sir, that there are those agitate this delicate and dangerous question, motives of selfish and personal ambition—I understand the game, sir; it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when section is consolidated into a dense and solid mass, some other topic will be started, to which the necessary support in some other section. believe this, sir, nothing the less, because gentlemen are eternally asseverating that they do not or desire office; and affect with the loftiest air to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not countenance such unbridled and by whomsoever started: I go for the whole Union, as we received it from our fathers. I go for no sectional interests, or party—no Southern party, no Western, no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad expansive, republican—on such principles alone can it be preserved. Is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has cast among a slave-holding people, and when a conflict shall come in defence of our rights our slaves, (which God avert!) here or elsewhere I shall be found in front of that Senator!

In private life, an agent who should disregard the interests of his principal, contrary to his instructions, would be called a *knave*; in public life a man who disregards the instructions of his principals is called *high-minded, independent, honest*. Is there any difference in principle?—Globe.

This philippic was utterd, and this the following question asked, in the short space of ten days after Messrs. Smith and Niles, of Connecticut, had declared in the face of the Senate, their determination to disregard the instructions of their Legislature.

Richmond Whig.

Anti Abolition Movements.—The New England Conferrence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Maine Conference of the same sect, have adopted a plan of pacification, by which the members abandon all participation in abolitionist conventions, societies, or publications, connected with the Church. The New Hampshire Conference, now in session, will probably follow their example. The New England Conference has required its members to refrain from the subject altogether.

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...Mr. Clay.—Th...
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Richmond Wh...

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

...resentatives in Congress are to be ...
...in fourteen States, the present year. ...
...e elections will take place in the fol...
...order:

...ama, 1st Monday in July.
...s, } 1st Monday in August.
...ouri, }
...ana, 1st Tuesday in September.
...e, 2d Monday in September.
...gan, } 1st Monday in October.
...ana, }
...Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
...Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
...sylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
...2d Tuesday in October.
...York, 1st Monday in November.
...achusetts, 2d Monday in November.
...ware, 2d Tuesday in November.

...r Light.—Some idea of the manner ...ch the public money has been wasted ...prosecution of the Florida war, may ...ered from the statements furnished ...Quarter Master General, and refer... by Mr. Bronson, in his speech on ...ner Bill, in the House of Representa... Mr. Bronson said:—"The outfit of ...ffer engaged in the Indian warfare, ...short period, amounted to about four ...ed dollars. The amount was made ...such items as these, viz: Wine, ci... porter, corkscrews, chewing tobacco, ...ish cigars, and last, but not least, six ...s of Cologne water! The reading of ...last article by the clerk caused the ...extravagant laughter."

...report made by the Committee of ...s of the House of Representatives, ...shows how some of the money has been ...

...egiment of mounted men, consisting ..., were embarked at St. Louis for the ...a war. They were transported by ...boats from that city, in October, 1837, ...Orleans, and thence by vessels to ...a Bay, where they arrived on the 26th ...ember, 1837. The cost of transpor... was $40.884 45. On their passage ...lost nearly all their horses, and a por... of the few that arrived were unfit for ...e. To pay for these horses Congress ...ssed a bill appropriating $35.000.— ...the regiment reached Tampa Bay, it ...und to be too large, and in four days ...fter 183 of the men were discharged, ...were paid $19.259 16, were allowed ...$18 00 for their horses lost, and had ...ously received $17.941 00—making in ...$6.619 25, expended without the least ...benefit to the country. In addition ...sum, was the expense of re-trans... them to St. Louis, of which no ac... has been received, and which will ...bly be $20,000 more.
Alexandria Gazette.

MR JEFFERSON AND MR CLAY.

...e are indebted to the Maysville Whig ...ishing the subjoined letter of the ...rable Sage of Monticello, and giving it ...public—though we fear that Thos. J. ...olph, Esq might have searched *Hercu...* ...for months without discovering it. ...testimony from the Author of the De... ...tion of Independence, and the Father ...*true* Democratic Party, will not be ...regarded.—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

MONTICELLO, May 25th, 1823.

...ask my opinion of HENRY CLAY, and his ...for the protection of domestic industry and ...factures. These are questions which I feel ...delicacy about answering; first, because Mr. ...s now a candidate for the Presidency; and ...ly, I never yet fully understood to what ends ...acy extends; and although I will advance my ...*relative* to the questions you put to me, I ...ng that you will not at this juncture give my ...to the public through the press.

...for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be *one of the ...talented and brilliant men and statesmen, that ...country has ever produced*, and should I live many ...longer, I hope to see him hold the place of ...executive of the American republic. His ca...ions for in life, has been a career of glory, and ...achieved that for his country whilst engaged ...cause, which would ornament the brightest ...in the escutheon of the most favored states... any age or nation.

...this much in reply to your interrogatories, ...said before, I do not wish to have my re... given to the press, for the simple reason ...country is involved in a political excite... which I am not disposed to take part, as ...long since resolved not to take part in the ...of the times. My wrist, which is quite ...admonishes me to discontinue this hasty ...With assurance of the most perfect respect, ...your obliged fellow citizen,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

...We lately came across, says the ...n Journal, the following account, in ...paper, of a "domestic celebration" ...Fourth of July:

...Celebration.—Conformably to the ...of the country we celebrated the ...th of July at our house with every pos... demonstration of Joy; an account of ...I beg you to publish in the following ...:

...welve o'clock at noon, my wife and I ...ded in the drawing room, and she ...nced the ceremonies of the day by ...ng "Declaration of Independence," ...was allowed by all present to have ...done with due "emphasis and discre... ...I then, agreeably to appointment ...ded to deliver "an oration," suited ...occasion; which although my wife did ...as usual in such cases, request a copy ...the press, I will send you for publica... as soon as I can prepare a copy. Af... oration, we moved in procession to ...ining room, where we sat down to a ...served up by our cook in the hand... style. I took the head of the table, ...sident, and was assisted by my wife ...e president, where mid the luxuries of ...son and flowing cups we enjoyed "the ...of reason and the flow of soul" in the ...ing sentiments, while "the scene was ...ened by the music" of my wife's tongue. ...Union—esto perpetua respublica matrimo... ...may it never be embittered by "party ...Music—"Begone dull care.

...The state we live in"—may it be blessed ...numerous and virtuous population. Music ...Yankee.

...Domestic Manufactures—music—song, "My ...g wheel."

...The HEROES who died—*for love.* Music—...ney Doodle."

VOLUNTEERS.

...ne.—Good memories to all married ladies.

...by wife.—Good manners to all married gen...

...Music—song—"Come, come a truce to ...ings."

...ne.—Our honey moon—a boisterous morn... often succeeded by a pleasant evening. Mu... smiles and tears."

...my wife.—A health to all indulgent husbands ...which I added) and *obedient wives.* Music—...ever such vexations."

...my wife had withdrawn, I gave: My WIFE ...Fairest of "the American Fair." Music—..."The Home of my Heart."

NEW YORK, July 12.

LATE FROM EUROPE

By the packet ships Virginian, Captain Harris, from Liverpool, June 8, and the Burgundy, Captain Rockett, from Havre, June 9, we have later dates from all parts of Europe.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT COMING.

"The Royal William" was to sail from Liverpool for New York July 5, and may be expected on the 19th or 20th inst.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 6

The sales on Thursday last were 3500; Friday 4000; Saturday 5000; (1000 taken for export;) Monday 6000 to 7000; Tuesday 7000; and to-day 4000 There has been a good demand since last week, which holders have willingly kept pace with without alteration in prices, except Egyptian, which have advanced during the last fortnight 1d. per lb The week's import amounts to 16,35+ bags

JUNE 7th —There has not been so much business doing since our last The sales to-day are only 3,000 bags. The market has closed heavily.

PUBLIC ACTS,

Passed at the late Session of Congress.

To prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending, in which the late Bank of the United States may be a party.

To divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa.

To provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats.

To increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes.

To prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes, and other securities of corporations created by acts of Congress which have expired.

To encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States.

To authorize the sale of certain bonds belonging to the United States. [U. S. Bank Bonds]

To grant pre emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the winter season, and to relieve distressed navigators.

Authorizing the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions.

Making appropriations for building light boats, beacon lights, buoys, and making surveys for the year 1838

To modify the last clause of the fifth section of the deposite act of the 23d of June, 1836.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1838.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year 1838.

To provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1838.

To provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for 1838, and for other purposes.

To establish certain post routes and to discontinue others.

Making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States.

Making a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1836.

Making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrearages for the year 1837.

To carry into effect an act approved the 12th day of October last, "To authorize the issuing of Treasury notes."

Making an appropriation for the support of the Army for 1838.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for 1838.

Making appropriations for the naval service for 1838.

Making appropriations for Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1838

Making appropriations for the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in place of Henry Atkinson, declined.

Elisha A. Rhodes, of New Orleans, to be Consul for the port of Galveston, in Texas.

Thomson F. Mason, of Alexandria, to be Judge of the Criminal Court for the District of Columbia.

Dillon Jordan, Jr. of North Carolina, to be judge for the District of West Florida in the place of J. A. Cameron, deceased.

Richard C. Allen, to be Judge, William H. Brockenborough to be Attorney, Peter W. Gautier, Jr. to be Marshal for the Apalachicola District in Florida.

George Willis to be Marshal for the Western District of Florida.

Stephen H. Weems, of Maryland, to be Consul for the port of Guatemala.

Moses M. Strong to be Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin.

A Painful Rumor—The Republican (published at Elizabethton, in Tennessee,) of the 30th of last month gives the following account of a rumor of horrid import current at that place, but which, there is reason to hope, may be either wholly unfounded or grossly exaggerated:

POSTSCRIPT.—A report reached this place just as our paper was going to press, that the steamboat KNOXVILLE, on descending the Tennessee river, laden with CHEROKEE INDIANS, collapsed her boiler; by which accident five hundred of those unfortunate beings lost their lives. We cannot vouch for this report, but, from the character of the boat, we are inclined to believe it is true.

From the New York Gazette.

We are gratified to learn that the large bank of *fifty millions of dollars*, which has long been under advisement among our financial men, has at length assumed a palpable form. Joseph D Beers, Esq., a gentleman of extensive experience in the business of exchange and banking, has, we are informed, accepted the office of President, and Myndert Van Schaick, Esq., so favorably known as a man of fortune and high character, will officiate as Vice President. The direction comprises a portion of our most able and wealthy citizens, and the first subscription of two millions of dollars is already filled. Extensive arrangements, we are told, are already in progress to secure important advantages to this institution, and every thing betokens the most decided success.

The Bank is termed the "North American Trust and Banking Company," and books for subscriptions will be opened as soon as the articles of association are entered according to law. That this enterprise will materially aid New York in all its business relations, does not admit of a doubt.

Another Gold mine.—It is understood that a gold mine has recently been discovered on the lands of Capt. Cox, a few miles North East of this place. The prospects are represented to be flattering; but will probably be more fully developed in the course of a few weeks.
Ashborough (N. C.) Citizen.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1838.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

JOHN McLEAN, for the Senate,
JOHN WINSLOW, for the Commons.

VAN BUREN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

John Branch, of FLORIDA.

The public has been astonished by the information furnished in a late Extra Standard, that a few individuals in Wake county have selected the above named individual as the *Van Buren* candidate for Governor of this State. But no. We err in saying that he was selected by a few individuals in Wake county. Can our readers have forgotten that a correspondent and sterling Whig friend at Washington, wrote to us some weeks ago that efforts were making *there*,—*at Washington*,—to bring out opposition to Gov. Dudley? Here is the result of those efforts. Orders have doubtless been forwarded from Washington to Wake county, to make the nomination, and it is done, and the people of North Carolina are not only to be degraded by having a Governor put over them who resides in Flotida, but they are not even permitted themselves to select their man. Even that poor privilege is wrested from them by the party at Washington. But it will be found that we are not quite so slavish as to submit to such double degradation.

The letter of invitation to Gov. Branch to become a candidate, is dated "Wake County, July 4th," and signed by "Willis Whitaker, Wm. W. White, and Willie Pope."—They inform him, that if he accept the nomination, he "will be generally supported by the friends of the Administration," and then proceed to ask him, if he is in favor of a Bank, "and of that individual for President, upon whose election its friends alone seem to calculate on its success." From this it would seem that these gentlemen did not know what his politics were when they nominated him. Mr. Branch's reply, accepting the nomination, is dated on board the Steamboat Chesapeake, but where that is he does not say. He answers that he is opposed to a Bank, and also to the exploded Deposite Bank system; and in favor of a constitutional Treasury; (by which of course he means the Sub-Treasury.) He evades their question as to his preference for the next Presidency, declaring that he will commit himself, in advance, for, or against no man.

How any man belonging to the Van Buren party can make up his mind to vote for Gov. Branch, after reading his speech in the Legislature of North Carolina at the session of 1834, does indeed pass our understanding. Some of the party in this town, have, we are informed, openly and unhesitatingly avowed their determination not to do so. They cannot swallow such a bitter pill. To refresh their memories we subjoin a few extracts from that speech, as specimens, merely, of beauties with which the whole speech abounds.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. John Branch, in the N. C. Senate, Dec. 1834.

"The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that it was instigated by Mr. Van Buren I exerted every nerve to defeat *his fiend like purpose.* Often have I entreated Gen. Jackson to avoid a rupture with Mr. Calhoun, as no good could result from such a quarrel. Knowing, as he did, that I was not the political friend of Mr. Calhoun, I considered my motives beyond the reach of suspicion."

* * * * *

"By this time, I well understood the character of Mr. Van Buren. With him, I found that the end justified the means; and as the destruction of Mr. Calhoun was the object nearest his heart, he was very willing the old Chief for whom he professed so much love and veneration, should accomplish this work for him at any and every hazard to himself. I believed then that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on Gen. Jackson to accomplish his purpose would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling his birthright, like Esau, for a mess of pottage; that Gen. Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the man, and could not be transferred. I then honestly believed what I said. But, Sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is sufficiently corrupt to enable him, through the patronage of the Government to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be proof conclusive that the days of this Republic are numbered, and that this once high minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to Baal, and pass their necks under the yoke of bondage." * * * * *

"The indirect agency which it was believed Mr Van Buren had in producing the rupture, connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during a great part of the session, with a mind deeply agitated, conscious his wicked machinations and crouching subserviency had recoiled on himself, and that, after all, they were not likely to avail him. Thus circumstanced, he and his friend Eaton, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, *magnanimously* tendered their resignations to the President. Before this was done, however, Mr. Van Buren knew that he was to be sent Minister to England, and that the new Cabinet would be devoted to his personal views." * * * * *

"It does surpass all belief that the cool, dispassionate and unprincipled *wire worker* in this plot should, by such means, render himself acceptable to a free, generous, patriotic, and enlightened people"

The author of such a phillippic as this, just 3½ years ago, must have undergone some strange transformation to make him a good Van Buren now.

We close this article with the following extract from the Raleigh Register of yesterday:

"If any proof were wanting of the trouble into which the Van Buren party are plunged and of the utter hopelessness of their political prospects, it is afforded by this movement. Afraid to bring out a man boldly, of their own party, they are willing to compromise their principles, and take up with a man who, with the exception of his opinions on the Sub Treasury Scheme, is, we learn, as decidedly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as Gov. Dudley—a man, who is perhaps more obnoxious to General Jackson than almost any other man in the Union—a man, who is not even a resident of the State, for we understand he is, at this time, a candidate in Florida, for the Convention about to be called there to form a Constitution. If, therefore, the sincere and ardent supporters of Gen. Jackson can swallow this bitter pill, of course, our party will not complain: for, with the exception of his twist about the "Constitutional Treasury," we consider him a marvellous proper Whig. But yet as the Sub Treasury Scheme, which has been so long dead that it stinketh, is to be galvanized, and made the pivot on which this Election is to turn, we must, notwithstanding the "high respect and esteem we entertain personally" for Gov. BRANCH, do our utmost to defeat him.

Indeed, we consider this nomination as rather fortunate, than otherwise, inasmuch as it will stir up the Whigs, always apathetic, to more vigorous exertion. The eyes of the country are upon us—the "democracy of numbers" is with us—truth, and justice, and right are on our side—the holiest cause that ever cheered the heart, or nerved the arm of Freemen, urges us on—and if we do our duty—OUR WHOLE DUTY—a triumphant and glorious victory awaits our exertions."

Louisiana Election.—The Whigs have elected their candidate for Governor, Roman; and all their candidates for Congress, Messrs. White, Garland, and Chinn. This is a gain of one Congressman. White's majority is 919, Chinn's about 500, and Garland had no opposition. The exact majority for Roman is not ascertained.

In the Legislature, the Whigs will have, say the accounts, not only a majority on joint ballot, but a handsome majority in each house.

Thus has the Administration lost another State!

BUCKINGHAM ELECTION, VIRGINIA.

The Whig candidate, George W. Kyle, Esq. has been elected by the decisive majority of 152 votes over Dabney P. Gooch (Adm.)

At the Presidential election in 1836, Mr. Van Buren had a majority in Buckingham of 172 votes out of 764. In April last the Whigs had a majority of 97 out of 791; and now they have a majority of 152 out of 942 votes. This is a most cheering sign for the complete ascendancy of the Whigs in Virginia.

Coming right.—Three years ago, the merchants of North Carolina were in the habit of bringing from the North an immense quantity of Cotton Yarns, generally of wretched quality, upon which the consumer paid not only all the charges of a double transportation to and from the North, but a heavy profit to the Northern manufacturer. Since that time, the numerous Factories put in operation, in this State, have not only stopped the *importation* of Yarns, but produced a surplus for *exportation*. We have heretofore noticed the shipment of yarns from a Factory in this place; and on Saturday last there arrived here 10,000 lbs. from one establishment in the interior, on its way to that great mart where all things find their value and a ready sale, New York. The period cannot be distant, when the entire demand for cotton cloths, as well as yarns, in North Carolina, will be supplied by North Carolina industry. Nothing could contribute more to the independence and prosperity of the State. There is no business, which, well conducted, yields a better return than the cotton manufacture, and no place better adapted for its success than Fayetteville.

On the same day, there arrived here, also, between six and seven tons of Copper Ore, from Guilford—in wagons, for want of a better conveyance.

In the list of Factories in this State, which we copied last week from the Salisbury Carolinian, besides the omission which we supplied, there were two others, as follows:

12. The Cane Creek Factory, in Chatham county, owned by a company, which has been in operation for a year or two.

13. The Allemance Factory, in Orange county, owned by Mr. Holt, we believe.

The Essays of Mentor.—We are glad to learn, by a note from the Author in the last Standard, that these valuable papers have only been suspended in consequence of necessary attention to other business; and that they will be resumed after the elections.—We intended to publish the note of Mentor, but some one has abstracted, without leave, the paper containing it.

A person from this vicinity, named Moses Branch, whilst intoxicated and boisterous, was thrown out of a shop in town, on Monday last, by a man named Fulcher, and so injured that his life is in great danger. Fulcher immediately fled.

CONGRESS.—The Session terminated on Monday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, M., leaving unfinished, (says the National Intelligencer,) one-half of all the business prepared for their action. The House sat from Saturday morning at 10 o'clock till Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, the three last hours being occupied in endeavors to compel the attendance of a quorum.

No further measure was brought forward in relation to the currency or Treasury.

The bill to punish by fine and imprisonment the issuing of the notes of the old Bank of the United States, passed and became a law. [This is a gross outrage on the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizen.]

The provision to discontinue the Express mails, was finally lost.

The Harbour bill, the Fortification bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill, (appropriating between these three bills from four to five millions,) all passed.

In another part of this paper we give a list of Twenty-six Acts passed at this Session, which are of a general nature. The rest, in number 244, are private laws, generally for the relief of a single individual.

Among the appropriations made by Congress in the Harbour bill, are, $20,000 for the Cape Fear River below Wilmington; $5,000 for Tar River, below Washington; and $25,000 for opening a passage 50 yards wide and 7 feet deep between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico Sound, and for improving New River.

James K. Paulding, the New Secretary of the Navy, has entered upon the duties of his office.

Rise in Real Estate in Charleston.—A vacant lot on Meeting Street, Charleston, 40 feet front by 60 deep, was sold last week for $10,000—a little upwards of $200 per front foot. This is a cheering sign of returning prosperity.

Cholera.—The Georgetown (S. C.) Union mentions that a case of Cholera in that town had resulted in death in 7 hours; but it was not followed by any other case.

Wadesborough.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that the citizens of Wadesborough celebrated the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill on the 29th inst. by a general suspension of business, a procession, Transparency, and other demonstrations of joy.

Removal of the Cherokees.—We learn from the Rutherfordton Gazette of Wednesday last, that the removal of this tribe will be effected without difficulty; all of them having been collected, at Ross's Landing, Fort Calhoun, and Fort Gunter, whence they will march on the 1st of Sept. next. Some of the Volunteer Companies from Rutherford and Wilkes have been discharged, and the remainder were expected in Asheville in a few days, to be discharged.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was produced by the failure of the government to provide funds for paying the troops at the time of their discharge.

Iron Steam Boats.—In the last No. of the Rail Road Journal, (a valuable work, issued semi-monthly in New York, by D. K. Minor & D. G. Schaeffer,) we find a letter from G. B. Lamar, Esq. of Savannah, who, if we mistake not, imported the first iron steam boat into this country. He says she cost him $30,000 in 1834, but that iron has risen since that time. He sold her at cost, and the purchasers would not now take $50,000 for her; and they think she will be good 50 years hence. The last boat imported, in 1837, cost, says Mr. Lamar, £2,900, about $14,000, freight $8000, and for putting up in this country, including deck and cabin, from 7 to $800, say about $25.000 in all. She weighs about 53 tons, is 115 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 8 feet hold,—will draw, with a 60 horse engine, low pressure boiler, and 6 cords of wood, *not exceeding 30 inches, perhaps less.*—They are so constructed as to obviate the danger of snagging, and much of the danger from collapse of the boilers.

How admirably adapted such boats are for our Southern rivers. Nine of them are already in use or ordered for the waters of Georgia. We would like to see one on the Cape Fear.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a Proclamation requiring all the Banks of that State to resume specie payments on or before the 13th of August ensuing, under penalty of forfeiture of their charters. He has the legal power to annul the charter of every Bank which does not comply.

The crop of Cotton.—The receipts at the different ports in the U. States of the late crop of Cotton had amounted, up to the 6th inst. to 1,764,759 bales, of which 710,350 bales were at New Orleans alone. Last year to the same time, the receipts were 1,310,103 bales, being an increase this year of 454,656 bales.

A good Toast.—The following sentiment was given at a 4th of July dinner in South Carolina:

"*The closing legacy of Andrew Jackson.*—"I leave this great people prosperous and happy" May we never again inherit *such* prosperity and happiness."

A large business.—1720 passengers were conveyed over the Phildelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road, on the 4th inst.

A serious riot occurred in New York on the evening of the 4th, in the neighborhood of the Five Points, between the Irish and American residents, which was finally quelled by the efforts of the Mayor and Police, after several persons had been dangerously injured.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Bank.—Gen. Hayne, President of the Rail Road Company, has given notice, that the "South Western Rail Road Bank," will go into operation at Charleston in November next, and the Branches in North Carolina and Tennessee as soon thereafter as poss ble.

Senator Strange.—We understand this gentleman will certainly resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the present, or before the commencement of the next session of Congress. In confirmation of this intention, letters, *intended to be strictly confidential*, have issued from head quarters, and been plentifully distributed among the leaders of the Administration party in the State, announcing the prospective resignation, and enjoining all diligence in the party to obtain a majority in the Legislature, that the vacancy may be filled as Van Buren & Co. direct.

Whigs, will you permit your freedom of election to be thus usurped by the General Government and its interested agents? Will you permit them to choose your representatives, without even consulting you? Had the Administration committed no other aggression on the liberties of the people than its unjustifiable and corrupting interference with elections, it deserves, for that alone, the contempt and detestation of every citizen. Its day, thank Heaven, is nearly closed, and its power to do evil has already been greatly abridged From nearly every State in the Union is heard the voice of patriotic condemnation; every election shows the determination of the people to place the administration of public affairs in other and honester hands. Let not North Carolina be hindmost in so glorious a reformation; let the rallying cry of her citizens be "*Mecklenburg*," and the associations which it will bring with it will urge every freeman to the rescue.—Down with dictation, Whigs! Defeat the plots which would make you slaves, and convince those who would deprive you of one of the dearest rights of freemen—the right of choosing your own representatives—that you are thoroughly tired of Executive usurpation.
Newbern Spectator.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the bills industriously pressed through the House of Representatives on Saturday night, (or Sunday morning,) by nearly or quite a party vote, was the bill, which a long time ago passed the Senate, for preventing the circulation of small money bills within the District of Columbia. The first of April *last* was the day on which the Senate intended it to take effect, and so the bill was made to read "from and after the first of April next," &c. &c The Previous Question, called in the House by the friends of the bill, cut off all amendments; so that a bill has been passed, which *in effect sanctions*, until the first of April *next*, the issue and circulation of these small bills, which, before that time, it is hoped, *in the natural course of things*, will have ceased to circulate at all. In this case, as often happens, party zeal has overreached itself.

Cotton.—The amount of last year's crop, we believe, will nearly if not quite reach 1,800.000 bales. By a statement of receipts at the principal ports, up to the 16th instant, there were received 1,690.892 bales—showing an increase at the same ports, over the receipts of all last year of 267 962. The receipts at New Orleans alone were 691.190 bales, all but 50.000 bales of which have been exported. The stocks in the ports are but 16.000 bales more than at the same time last year, which is evidence of there having been brisk and heavy transactions in the article during the season.
Huntsville Advocate.

Loss of Ship Julia.—Schr Austin at this port, reports that the ship Julia of Philadelphia, from Mobile, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, was struck by lightning night of 22d June, in the Gulf Stream, which set the ship on fire and compelled the crew to abandon her next day, 35 miles W. N. West of the Double Headed Shot Keys, saving only such articles belonging to them as could be conveniently taken in the boats. The schr. picked up the crew on the 24th and kindly took them into Key West, from which place the captain and mates took passage for Philladelphia.

The ship was fallen in with in the evening of the day on which she was abandoned, completely enveloped in flames.
New Orleans Bulletin.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 8th inst., by A Harris, Esq., Mr JAMES C VAUGHAN to Miss SUSAN STRICKLIN, daughter of M. Strickin, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday, Mrs AMANDA C. MYROVER, consort of Mr. Jas. H Myrover, of the firm of Curtis & Myrover.

At Newbern, on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, in the 46th year of her age, and after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ELIZA STANLY, wife of James G Stanly, Esq

In the same place, on Monday, the 2d instant, JAMES M. DAVES, in the 22d year of his age.

At Mrs Barclay's, in this county, on Sunday morning last, MILDRED, daughter of John S. Ruhotam, of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 18

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 15½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2½ a $3
Corn,	80 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	48
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back country Whiskey,
20 do. N E Rum
E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 17. 1838. 2-2m

COTILLION PARTY.

MONSIEUR BOISSIEUX respectfully announces to his Scholars, and the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his FIRST PRACTICING COTILLION PARTY will take place on Saturday the 21st instant, and will continue for the four Saturdays following, to which Parents are respectfully invited, and the ladies who may wish to join in the delightful amusement, will confer a favor upon Mr. Boissieux by attending it without any particular invitation. Gentlemen, not Scholars, will be admitted by paying One Dollar for a ticket, to be had from Mons. B, who will sell but few of them, as no tickets are to be had at the door, nor money received — Gentlemen who intend to accompany ladies will do well to procure a ticket before.

July 17, 1838 2-eow3wi.

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, on to-morrow afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, at their Auction Store, to close a consignment,

20 Bbls New England Rum,
10 baskets Champagne Wine,
8 qr casks Sweet Malaga do.

Terms, CASH

THOS. SANDFORD & CO, Agt's.

July 17. 1838 2-1w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 16th instant, a chunky black HORSE, a little white in his forehead, and both hind feet white A suitable compensation will be paid to any one who will return him to the Subscriber.

JOHN McARN.

July 18, 1838. 2tf

TOWN PROPERTY At Auction.

I WILL sell, at the Town House, on Friday 27th July, by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by J. W. Weisiger to J. H. Cook, under date 12th day of May 1838, all that LOT OF LAND, said to contain 7¼ Acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, at present occupied by J W. Weisiger, fronting a street in the rear of Mr. Mims dwelling, and adjoining the residence of G W. McDonald. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, and several small houses, now under rent. Terms at sale

J H COOK, *Trustee*
E W. WILLKINGS, *Auc'r.*

July 17th, 1838 2-2w.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known. This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.

N. MACLERAN.

Tyson's P. O., July 14, 1838 3t

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

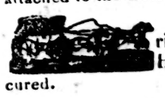
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN

Fayetteville, April 10. 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LEONAX CASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM MINERAL SPRINGS, situated in Rockingham County, North Carolina, (directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's Piedmont Stage Line from Washington City to Milledgeville, Georgia,) a handsome, high and healthy situation.

This Mineral water was analyzed by Professor Olmstead, (impregnated with Sulphur, Corbonate of Iron, and Magnesia,) a solution of excellent Mineral water,—a good Panacea for the sick as well as those in health, operating as a gentle Cathartic, a fine Tonic, Diuretic, &c.—strengthening the stomach, organizing the powers of digestion, excellent for Debility, Dyspeptic, Dropsical, Liver and Eruptive affections, &c.;—increasing appetite, invigorating the whole system to healthy action. The Proprietor could give a long catalogue of male and female diseases which have been cured by the medical virtue of this water, and he can with confidence appeal to medical intelligence, who, if consulted, would recommend the use of this Mineral water. There is also attached to the Establishment a strong Carbonate of Iron Spring, and a strong Sulphur Spring close by.

The Proprietor imforms his friends that he has purchased this Establishment. He has made improvements and shall continue to do so for the accommodation of visiters. He feels under obligations to those that have patronized the Establishment heretofore, and informs those that may call on him the approaching Summer, that he will furnish good accommodations. He has employed Mr. Winkler, a good performer on the Piano Forte, to teach a Private School in his family, who is a good teacher. He will give young ladies private lessons in music.

JNO. I WRIGHT.

June 12, 1838. 1100-4w

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year, The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the sort obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone.*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838. }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Coffins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E Rum,

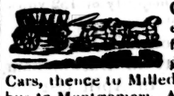
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'. 4

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E J HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838 87 tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City. Feb 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1838. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps. Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

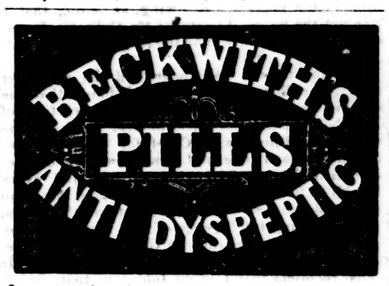
G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, with out receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis. (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here

J C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A CABELL.

Edenton, N C April 10, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Timber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREY.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, N. H. & Sons, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Thos. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn *Fayetteville.*

FOR SALE,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Bulwer's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Intension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Hope; Never Despair; American Almanac; Rose; Memoirs of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Byron's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Jenkins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of other Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Planters, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,000 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best metal and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARSH.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 5tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by next Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN WRIGHT.

January 3, 1838 74tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 8tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at any place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O G PARKER.

Wilmington, N C., Oct. 25, 1837

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838 hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 85tf

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Westenholm's, Butcher and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, and various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and thief, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Stevens Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartner-ship heretofore existing in the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired the 1st day, by its own limitation. E W Wilkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E W WILKINGS,
R C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, warranted with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN McLEAN.